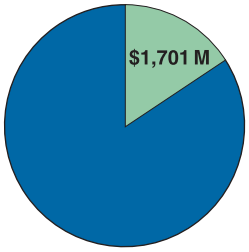
Goal 5 FY 2001 Obligations



Note: EPA FY 2001 Total Obligations were $9,007 million

GOAL 5: BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

America's wastes will be stored, treated, and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restoring them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

EPA has made significant progress in achieving the goal of better waste management, restoration of contaminated sites, and emergency response preparedness. With the help of federal, state, tribal, and local partners, the Agency has continued to clean up sites and ensure that facilities are managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. The table below illustrates EPA's progress toward meeting strategic objective targets for protecting human health and the environment through performing cleanup operations and ensuring protective and preventive facility management practices.

TARGETS AND RESULTS FOR GOAL 5 OBJECTIVES

	1997 Initial FY 2005 Objective Targets	2000 Revised FY 2005 Objective Targets [a]	Results through FY 2001
Superfund Construction Completions	1,200	1,105	804
Brownfield Property Assessments	1,500	1,500	2,594[b]
RCRA Corrective Action Facilities with Human Exposures Controlled	2,350	1,630	823
RCRA Corrective Action Facilities with Migration of Groundwater Releases Controlled	1,735	1,200	710
LUST Cleanups Initiated	370,000	370,000	379,000
Objective 1 Totals	***more than 375,000***	***more than 374,000***	***more than 382,000***
RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Facilities and Municipal Solid Waste Facilities with Approved Controls	14,000	6,500	2,051[c]
Oil Facilities in SPCC Compliance	4,200	7,100	2,345
UST Facilities in Compliance with Spill, Overfill, and Corrosion Protection Requirements	264,000	264,000	218,000
Objective 2 Totals	***more than 282,000***	***more than 277,000***	***more than 222,300***

Note: RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; LUST = leaking underground storage tank; UST = underground storage tank.

[a] Objective targets were revised in the FY 2000 revision of the Strategic Plan. Revised targets reflect improvements in records and more accurate data.

[b] Data reflects accomplishments through June 2001.

[c] Represents only hazardous waste managment facilities. Data for municipal solid waste facilities are unavailable.

EPA has already met the FY 2005 target for the first objective by reaching cleanup milestones at more than 382,000 sites. This success is largely due to cleanup activities undertaken through the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program at 379,000 tanks by the end of FY 2001. The Agency has achieved its FY 2005 target for Brownfields property assessments: 2,594 properties were assessed from 1995 through June 2001. The RCRA Corrective Action Program is on target to achieve FY 2005 intermediate cleanup goals, which indicate that adequately protective controls are in place at facilities to prevent any unacceptable human exposures or migration of contaminated groundwater. Of the 1,714 high-priority RCRA facilities, more than 48 percent have met the target for controlling pathways of human exposure (a total of 823 facilities) and more than 41 percent have met the target for controlling migration of contaminated groundwater (a total of 710 facilities). "Controlling pathways of human exposure" indicates that there are no unacceptable human exposures to contamination that can be reasonably expected under current land and groundwater use conditions. "Controlling migration of contaminated groundwater" indicates that the migration of contaminated groundwater has been stabilized, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within its original area.

By the end of FY 2001 the Superfund Program had achieved a total of 804 construction completions. A construction completion is a measure of progress in Superfund site cleanups and reflects the point at which a site remedy is in place, safeguards prevent the spread of further contamination, and no further cleanup construction is required. Although cleanup construction either is under way or has been completed at more than 92 percent of Superfund sites, the number of new construction completions was fewer than 85 in FY 2001 for the first time since 1995. The trend is expected to continue over the next several years. Several factors account for the decline in completions, including the large size and considerable complexity of remaining sites.

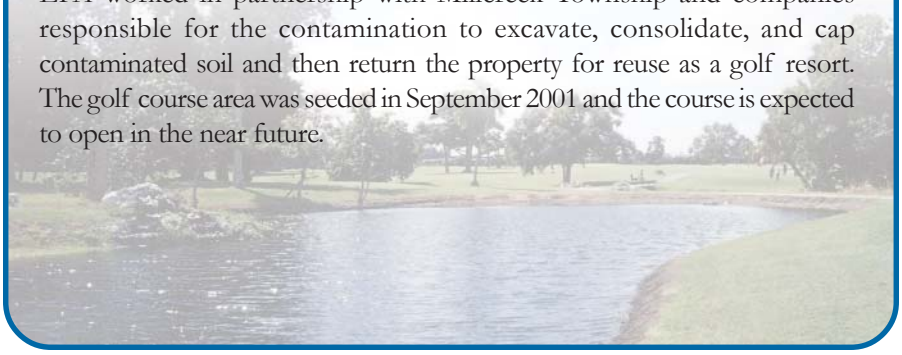
EPA is on target to achieve its FY 2005 goals for the second objective, ensuring that facilities are managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. The RCRA program, working effectively in partnership with states, tribes, and other stakeholders, exceeded expectations in issuing permits or implementing approved controls at 2,051 facilities representing 74 percent of the waste management facility universe by the end of FY 2001.

Through the end of FY 2001, 2,345 facilities had come into compliance with the spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) requirements of the oil pollution regulations. SPCC compliance targets for FY 2002 reduced because oil program resources are being diverted to address a higher demand for Agency response or oversight of oil spills. Oil spill response targets have been increased to account for the shift in resources.

The Agency's performance measures for its UST Program were recently revised to determine whether improved UST systems are being properly operated and maintained to prevent and detect releases. Under the new standards for the universe of 266,000 UST facilities, the Agency documented significant operational compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements at 82 percent of the facilities and significant operational compliance with leak detection requirements at 77 percent of the facilities. In addition, 1,499,167 substandard tanks had been permanently closed by the end of FY 2001.

SUPERFUND CLEANUP AND REDEVELOPMENT

In FY 2001 EPA completed construction at the Millcreek Dump Site near Erie, Pennsylvania. This 120-acre site was previously used for industrial and municipal waste disposal and was contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals. In addition, 2,000 people were at risk because they worked or lived within 2,500 feet of the site. EPA worked in partnership with Millcreek Township and companies responsible for the contamination to excavate, consolidate, and cap contaminated soil and then return the property for reuse as a golf resort. The golf course area was seeded in September 2001 and the course is expected to open in the near future.



Approximately one-half of the American people rely on groundwater for their drinking water, and contamination from leaking USTs is the single greatest threat of groundwater contamination in the United States. As of March 31, 2001, more than 417,000 releases had been reported from UST systems since 1987.

FY 2001 PERFORMANCE

The most significant and visible accomplishment for EPA's emergency response program in FY 2001 was the rapid and effective response to the terrorist incidents of September 11th, and subsequent acts of bioterrorism. EPA employees were on the ground within hours of the attacks at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, monitoring for contamination, assisting with waste management, advising on cleanup and decontamination, and providing information to the public. At the World Trade Center, EPA assumed the lead role for coordination of the federal hazardous materials response effort. When outbreaks of anthrax bioterrorism occurred in early October 2001, EPA response personnel were among the first at the scene. They led the effort to clean up and decontaminate six post offices in Florida and four congressional office buildings in Washington, DC—the Ford, Longworth, Dirksen, and Hart buildings.

The Agency also made progress in its cleanup programs. In FY 2001 EPA worked in partnership with states, tribes, and the regulated community to address releases at 20,751 sites, including 47 Superfund construction completions, 302 Superfund removal site cleanups, 468 final site assessment decisions, response to or monitoring of 527 oil spills, protection against human exposures at 179 RCRA corrective action sites, abatement of additional groundwater contamination at 154 RCRA corrective action sites, and clean up of 19,074 leaking USTs. Superfund removal response actions also cleaned up 2 million cubic yards of solid hazardous waste and 68,000 gallons of liquid-based waste. In addition, EPA provided alternative drinking water supplies to 1,000 people at 6 sites.

An important element of the Superfund Program is to leverage the Trust Fund resources by seeking the highest level of participation by private parties. EPA manages the program to ensure that questions of liability are settled quickly and that private parties pay their fair share of cleanup costs. In FY 2001 EPA secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery that exceeded $1.7 billion. Of this amount private parties agreed to conduct more than $1.3 billion in future cleanup work and to reimburse EPA for more than $413.5 million in past costs. To ensure that the Agency's enforcement efforts are both effective and fair, EPA recognizes that some parties have added very small amounts of waste to a site (*de minimis* parties), or that some who added waste to a site are now insolvent or defunct, commonly referred to as orphan parties. In those cases EPA may enter into *de minimis* settlements, or offer to compensate settling parties for the liability associated with orphan shares. In FY 2001 the Agency entered into 15 *de minimis* settlements with over 1,900 parties. Additionally EPA made 8 offers valued at over $17.6 million to compensate settling parties for orphan shares for future response work at eligible sites, and 8 other offers for a total of over $5.2 million in orphan share compensation during cost recovery negotiations.

Another important element is the federal agency partnerships that work to carry out cleanups at federal facilities. EPA has made progress in working with the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and other federal agencies to achieve 3 Superfund construction completions and 28 removal site cleanups and to sign 4 interagency agreements to obtain enforceable cleanup commitments.

The Brownfields Program, one of EPA's most successful public partnerships, addresses cleanup of abandoned and contaminated properties. Data through the third quarter of FY 2001 indicated that the program leveraged more than $3.73 billion in public and private investments and helped create more than 17,300 jobs in cleanup, construction, and redevelopment. Since 1995, 2,594 properties have been assessed using federal

funds and 876 properties have been assessed using leveraged funds. The 46 job training and development demonstration pilots have trained at least 700 participants, and more than 75 percent of the graduates have obtained employment to date.

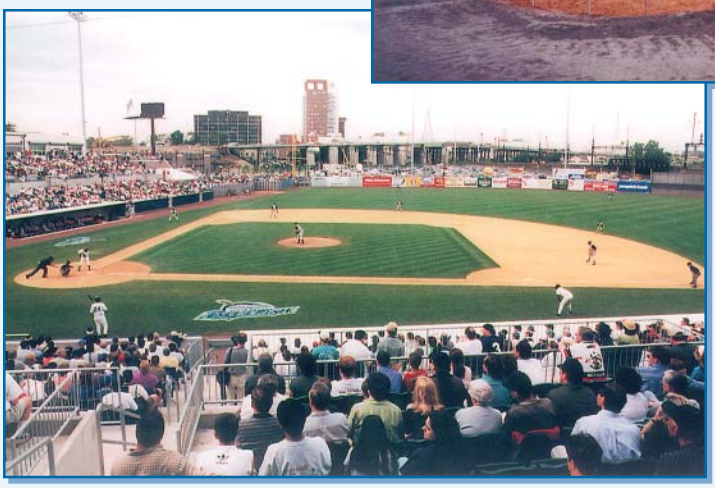
In FY 2001 EPA's waste management programs worked in partnership with states and the regulated community to ensure safe and preventive facility management practices by issuing permits or approving controls at 249 hazardous waste management facilities; attaining compliance with spill prevention requirements at 593 oil facilities; and achieving 77 percent significant operational compliance with leak detection requirements and 82 percent significant operational compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements at UST facilities. As part of the federal effort to ensure safe and preventive management of radiological wastes, EPA worked with the Department of Energy in providing regulatory oversight of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant project.

Research Contributions

In FY 2001 the Agency completed several technical resource documents that will assist Superfund project managers in evaluating and selecting cost-effective remediation options for the cleanup of contaminated sites. EPA also revised the emergency response and environmental restoration radiation risk values to include risks to infants, children, and women. Additionally, the Agency completed an evaluative report on several groundwater treatment technologies for insoluble contaminants. This information will assist EPA in effectively protecting people from exposure to and ingestion of contaminated water. EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program continued to encourage the commercialization

THE FORMER JENKINS VALVE SITE, LOCATED DIRECTLY AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT'S MAIN GATEWAY

Visitors arriving on the city's ferry, in Amtrak and Metro-North Railroad cars, and in vehicles buzzing overhead on the Interstate 95 overpass were all subjected to a clear view of the abandoned, run-down property. Using a portion of the $200,000 grant provided to Bridgeport as part of EPA's Brownfields Pilot Initiative, the city had a site evaluation performed on the Jenkins Valve property. Based on this evaluation, a private development corporation stepped in and invested $11 million to clean up and redevelop the site. The city provided an additional $1 million, and the state added $2 million more. This long-idle property is now home to a new 5,500-seat ballpark. Eventually it will also include an indoor ice-skating rink and a museum. The ballpark project alone created 361 jobs, 68 of which are permanent.



of innovative technologies by providing potential users with high-quality performance and cost data for 13 remediation and characterization technologies. (Refer to **http://www.epa.gov/ORD/SITE** for more information).

In FY 2001 EPA published responses to public comments on the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR). The HWIR is a risk-based approach that the regulated community could use to exclude many low-risk wastes and waste streams from regulatory control under RCRA Subtitle C while continuing to protect human health and the environment. Changes also were proposed to the Multimedia, Multi-pathway, and Multi-receptor Exposure and Risk Assessment (3MRA) modeling methodology, which will assist the Agency in making the final assessment of the levels below which a waste is not subject to regulation under RCRA Subtitle C.

Program Evaluation

Several evaluations of Goal 5 programs were completed in FY2001, including a General Accounting Office (GAO) review of the UST program. GAO surveyed 50 states and interviewed EPA staff in 9 regions to determine whether USTs have the required equipment and are being properly operated and maintained, reviewed the breadth of EPA and state inspections and types of enforcement, and investigated whether upgraded USTs are leaking (*Improved Inspections and Enforcement Would Better Ensure the Safety of Underground Storage Tanks*, GAO/RCED-01-464, May 4, 2001.) GAO found that 29 percent of UST systems are out of compliance; most states do not have sufficient staff, training, or enforcement tools to adequately monitor UST facilities and ensure compliance; enforcement frequency is not sufficient; noncompliant USTs that are inactive still pose a risk to the environment and need to be addressed; new or upgraded tanks continue to leak, although the extent of the remaining problem is largely unknown; and leak detection systems are often improperly operated and even when properly operated cannot guarantee detection of leaks. (See Appendix A, "Program Evaluations" for more information.)

In FY 2001 EPA implemented two UST program initiatives to address many of the vulnerabilities identified in this audit. The first initiative is designed to increase operational compliance with UST requirements. It has several activities, including setting compliance goals, increasing enforcement (including multisite enforcement), and increasing technical assistance and training. The second initiative is to evaluate the performance of UST systems to determine the sources and causes of remaining problems. EPA will use the results of this evaluation to improve UST system performance, thus reducing the likelihood of future releases to the environment.

STATE AND TRIBAL PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

The RCRA, UST, Emergency Preparedness, and Brownfields programs are governed by federal laws covering the entire country, but almost all of the issues addressed by these programs are unique to each state, tribe, or locality. For this reason, states, tribes, and local communities are the primary implementers of these programs and work in partnership with EPA. Even the Superfund Program, which is implemented nationally by EPA, relies on strong state, tribal, and local partnerships to ensure that its mission is achieved in the most effective and efficient manner.

State and Local Contributions

Counterterrorism planning and preparedness efforts through the National Response Team and the Federal Response Plan have established effective coordination and communication systems and deterred creation of redundant systems. Additionally, EPA's work with states, tribes, and communities has resulted in 15 states implementing the risk management plan program, and establishing partnerships with thousands of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). Preliminary surveys in EPA's central region show that 47 percent of LEPCs have incorporated counter-terrorism aspects into their contingency planning.

Superfund has a strong and effective partnership with states to support Superfund implementation. In FY 2001 EPA provided more than $75 million to states for conducting site-specific support functions and $18 million to support or enhance state program capabilities.

Each year the Brownfields Program provides grants to states' Targeted Brownfields Assessments and Voluntary Cleanup Programs. In FY 2001 the program provided $32 million to fund Targeted Brownfield Assessments at more than 875 properties. In addition,

more than $50 million was provided to 47 states for assistance to Voluntary Cleanup Programs.

States implement cleanup and management programs for hazardous and solid waste management facilities and for USTs. In FY 2001 EPA authorized Hawaii to implement a base program for RCRA, raising the total of non-federal RCRA base programs to 50 (48 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam). States were also key players in implementing RCRA Corrective Action Program reforms, with accomplishments in piloting innovative approaches to cleanups, developing venues to showcase program success stories, and actively participating in Brownfields Program activities to further integrate these two programs. The UST Program initiated 10 "USTfields" pilots, requiring partnerships between the federal, state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector in addressing assessments and cleanups at abandoned or underutilized properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination from federally regulated USTs. The program also solicited proposals from states and tribes for up to 40 additional UST fields pilots.

EFFECTIVE CORRECTIVE ACTION PARTNERSHIPS

- The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission partnered with EPA and the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence to expedite the completion of RCRA corrective action activities at 23 Installation Restoration Program sites under the Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program.
- New Jersey successfully used financial resources available through its Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund to assess and investigate contamination at a high-priority facility. Using this approach, the state was able to leverage resources from the New Jersey Redevelopment Authority to conduct additional cleanup work. Consequently, the facility is being cleaned up and will be made available for redevelopment.
- Other examples of innovative state efforts can be found at **http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/showcase.htm.**

Tribal Contributions

During FY 2001 EPA continued to work with tribal waste program managers to promote program development and address the most pressing needs on tribal lands. EPA provided $775,000 as part of an interagency grant program totaling $2.8 million for closing municipal solid waste open dumps in Indian Country. EPA also provided $500,000 in tribal grants for RCRA hazardous waste activities and surveyed more than 175 tribes regarding their RCRA hazardous waste management needs as an initial step in developing an inventory for tribal lands.

EPA provided more than $5.3 million in grants to develop or enhance tribal UST and Superfund programs in FY 2001. The Agency also supported involvement at Superfund sites for 78 tribes through 27 cooperative agreements.

Throughout FY 2001 the Brownfields Program awarded 22 assessment pilot grants, 2 Brownfields job training grants, and 2 Showcase Community grants to tribes, in addition to providing technical assistance to tribes applying for Brownfields pilot grants. In FY 2001 EPA provided $800,000 to tribes through its Brownfields assessment pilot grants.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF FY 2001 PERFORMANCE ON THE FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

While cleanup construction is either under way or has been completed at more than 92 percent of Superfund sites, EPA did not achieve its target for Superfund construction completions in FY 2001. As mentioned previously, one of the factors that accounted for the decline in completions was the large size and complexity of many sites. Therefore, EPA reduced its FY 2002 construction completion target and is reevaluating the potential impacts of constraints and complexity at remaining Superfund sites.

Finally, EPA is shifting resources in the oil pollution program to address the high demand for Agency assistance in responding to or monitoring oil spills, and is consequently reducing its estimates for confirming facility compliance with oil spill prevention, control, and countermeasure requirements.

PERFORMANCE DATA CHART

The following performance data chart includes performance results for the FY 2001 APGs that support Goal 5. The performance chart reflects the Agency's 1997 Strategic Plan goals and objectives with which FY 2001 APGs are associated. Relevant FY 2000 and FY 1999 APGs are displayed for ease in comparing performance. Data quality information for Goal 5 can be found on pages B-17 to B-22 of Appendix B, "Data Quality." Where applicable, the chart notes cases in which FY 2001 APGs are supported by National Environmental Performance Partnership System Core Performance Measures (NEPPS CPMs). Additionally, the chart provides results for FY 2000 and FY 1999 APGs for which data were not available when the FY 2000 report was published, as well as for FY 2000 APGs that are not associated with FY 2001 APGs.

Summary of FY 2001 Performance

2 Goal Met	8 Goal Not Met	0 Data Lag	1 Other

Goal 5: Better Waste Management
Annual Performance Goals and Measures
FY 1999–FY 2001 Results

By 2005, EPA and Its Partners Will Reduce or Control the Risks to Human Health and the Environment at Over 375,000 Contaminated Superfund, RCRA, UST and Brownfield Sites.

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: Through FY 2001 EPA and its partners reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment at more than 382,000 contaminated sites. The FY 2005 objective target includes 370,000 leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups initiated or completed, and through FY 2001 EPA initiated 379,000 LUST cleanups and completed approximately 271,000. In addition, the Agency reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment at more than 800 Superfund sites, more than 700 RCRA high-priority sites, and more than 2,500 Brownfields sites.

APG 26		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**EPA and its partners will complete 75 Superfund cleanups (construction completions) to achieve the overall goal of 897 construction completions by the end of 2002. Goal Not Met.**	**75**	**47**
FY 2000	*EPA and its partners will complete 85 Superfund cleanups (construction completions) to achieve the overall goal of 900 construction completions by the end of 2002. Goal Met.*		*87*
FY 1999	*EPA and its partners will maintain the pace of cleanups by completing construction at 85 additional Superfund sites (for a cumulative total of 670 construction completions with a target of 925 construction completions in 2002). Goal Met.*		*85*

FY 2001 Result: In FY 2001 EPA completed construction at 47 Superfund sites for a total of 804 sites where the Agency has reduced or controlled the risks to human health and the environment over the life of the program. The target was not met because of several factors, including a greater number of large and complex sites. In view of the missed goal, EPA is reducing its FY 2002 construction completion target and is reevaluating potential impacts of constraints and complexity that exist at remaining Superfund sites. FY 2001 Superfund accomplishments in Indian Country include 11 site assessments, support to 78 tribes through 27 cooperative agreements, provision of $3.8 million for capacity building, and tribal leadership or support in responding to 26% of Superfund sites affecting Indian Country.

APG 27		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Maximize all aspects of potentially responsible party (PRP) participation including having PRPs initiate work at 70% of the new construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund sites, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process. Goal Not Met.**	**70%**	**67.3%**
	Performance Measures		
	- Ensure fairness by making orphan share offers at 100% of all eligible settlement negotiations for response work.	**100%**	**100%**
	- Provide finality for small contributors by entering into de minimis settlements and report the number of settlers.	**18**	**15**
FY 2000	*Maximize all aspects of PRP participation, which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund sites, and emphasizing fairness in the settlement process. Goal Not Met.*		*68%*

	Performance Measures	
	- *Orphan share offers at eligible work settlement negotiations.*	*100%*
	- De minimis *settlements.*	*18*
FY 1999	*Obtain PRP commitments for 70% of the work conducted at new construction starts at non-federal facility sites on the National Priority List (NPL) and emphasize fairness in the settlement process. Goal Met.*	*80%*
	Performance Measures	
	- *Orphan share offers at eligible work settlement negotiations.*	*100%*
	- De minimis *settlements.*	*37*

FY 2001 Result: In FY 2001 the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties was slightly less than the target, but the average over the past 3 years is 73%. EPA determines the percentage of remedial construction starts conducted by responsible parties at non-federal facility Superfund sites because it indicates the percentage of sites where cleanup is achieved using private party funding as opposed to the Superfund Trust Fund. For the future, the definition of responsible party-led remedial construction starts has been revised to include those construction starts performed by EPA but having the majority of funding come from special accounts. Majority is defined to mean that the funding contributed by responsible parties toward the total response cost to the special account exceeds the amount contributed by the largest non-private entity. To ensure fairness in the settlement process, EPA successfully made orphan share offers at 100% of work settlement negotiations. Of the 18 sites having small waste contributors that were targeted for *de minimis* settlements in FY 2001, 15 *de minimis* settlements were accomplished. The target was missed because of complex issues related to three settlements.

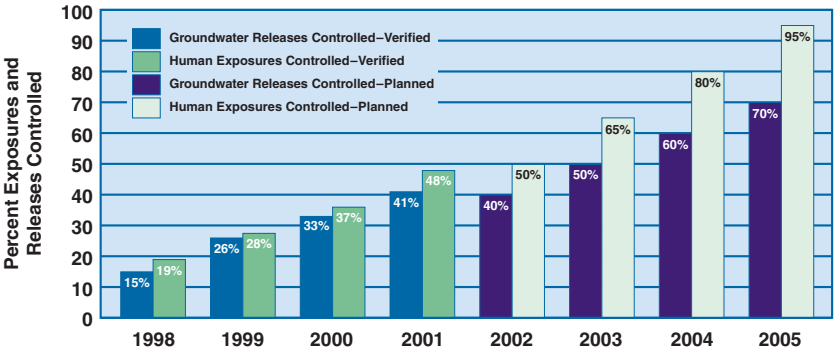
APG 28		**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2001	**Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all Superfund sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000. Goal Not Met.**	**100%**	**97.8%**
FY 2000	*Ensure trust fund stewardship by recovering costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with an SOL on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000. Goal Not Met.*		*98.5%*
FY 1999	*Ensure trust fund stewardship by recovering costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with an SOL on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000. Goal Met.*		*99%*

FY 2001 Result: Although the goal was not met, there was no loss in dollars recovered. Cost recovery was addressed at 208 National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites during FY 2001, of which 89 had total past costs greater than or equal to $200,000 and potential statute of limitations (SOL) concerns. EPA addressed cost recovery for 87 of the 89 sites and planned to write off costs associated with the two other SOL cases, but decision documents were not completed before the expiration of the SOL. The documents were finalized before the end of the fiscal year. EPA's cost recovery activities are important because they preserve the Superfund Trust Fund by recovering EPA's past costs, making resources available for other Superfund site cleanups. With respect to private parties in FY 2001, EPA secured cleanup and cost recovery commitments in excess of $1.7 billion (more than $1.45 billion for future cleanup and $355 million for recovery of past costs).

APG 29		**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2001	**172 (for a cumulative total of 814 or 47%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposures controlled and 172 (for a cumulative total of 737 or 43%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have ground water releases controlled. Goal Not Met. ➥Corresponds with two FY 2001 NEPPS Core Performance Measures (CPMs).**	**172** **172**	**179** **154**
FY 2000	*172 (for a cumulative total of 649 or 38%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposure controlled and 172 (for a cumulative total of 612 or 36%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have ground water releases controlled. Goal Met.*		*191* *168*
FY 1999	*83 (for a cumulative total of 238 or 14%) of high priority RCRA facilities will have human exposure controlled and 45 (for a cumulative total of 119 or 7%) will have ground water releases controlled. Goal Met.*		*162* *188*

FY 2001 Result: EPA and its state partners exceeded the goal for human exposures controlled at an additional 179 RCRA high-priority facilities (for a cumulative total of 823, or 48%) and nearly achieved the goal for groundwater releases controlled at an additional 154 RCRA high-priority facilities (for a cumulative total of 710, or 41%). These totals relate to 1,700 facilities out of 3,500 industrial facilities subject to RCRA corrective action that are classified as high-priority because people or the environment are likely to be at significant current or future risk. The goal reflects the Agency's strategy for addressing the worst facilities first by focusing on near-term actions that will mitigate actual or imminent human exposure problems and stop further spread of contaminants in groundwater. Although the cumulative total of sites at which groundwater releases have been controlled is slightly less than the FY 2001 target (710 versus 737), cumulative totals for both controls still exceed 1998 projections for achieving long-term RCRA corrective action goals. As work continues toward meeting these long-term goals, the need to resolve difficult issues at some of the more complicated facilities in the high-priority corrective action universe may occur. Thus, EPA may not always achieve the annual targets for each environmental indicator in the APG, although the Agency still remains on target to achieve the long-term goals.

RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Indicator Goals by Fiscal Year



APG 30		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Complete 21,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cleanups for a cumulative total of approximately 271,000 cleanups since 1987. Goal Not Met.** ➥**Corresponds with FY 2001 NEPPS CPM.**	**21,000**	**19,074**
FY 2000	*Complete 21,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cleanups for a cumulative total of 250,000 cleanups since 1987. Goal Met.*		*20,834*
FY 1999	*Complete 22,000 LUST cleanups. Goal Met.*		*25,678*

FY 2001 Result: During FY 2001 EPA and its state partners completed 19,074 LUST cleanups for a total of nearly 270,000 since 1987. When an underground storage tank leaks, soil is contaminated and groundwater might be contaminated, which can threaten potential or existing drinking water supplies. Cleanups remove leaking tanks and contaminated soil from the ground and address contaminated groundwater, if necessary, so that potential and existing groundwater supplies are protected. The target of 21,000 LUST cleanups was not met because of the increasing complexity of sites where contaminated groundwater has migrated off-site or that have required groundwater cleanup. The association of many sites with the contaminant methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) also has been a complication. These factors have resulted in longer-than-anticipated cleanup times and higher-than-expected cleanup costs. Also during FY 2001, 30 LUST cleanups were completed in Indian Country for a total of nearly 600 since 1987.

APG 31		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**EPA will provide additional site assessment funding to 50 communities, resulting in a accumulative total of 2,500 sites assessed, the generation of 12,000 jobs, and the leveraging of $3.1 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds since 1995. Goal Met.**	**2,500** **12,000** **$3.1 B**	**2,754** **17,307** **$3.7 B**
FY 2000	*EPA will provide additional site assessment funding to 50 communities, resulting in a cumulative total of 1,900 sites assessed, the generation of 4,900 jobs, and the leveraging of $1.7 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds. Goal Met.*		*2,024* *7,446* *$2.8 B*
FY 1999	*EPA will fund Brownfields site assessments in 100 more communities, thus reaching 300 communities by the end of 1999. Goal Met.*		*307*

FY 2001 Result: Although fourth-quarter data will not be available until April 2002, EPA exceeded the FY 2001 targets for the Brownfields Program, as indicated by third-quarter data. In FY 2001 environmental assessments were completed at more than 500 sites, so that since 1995 nearly 2,600 sites have been assessed, more than 17,350 jobs have been generated, and more than $3.7 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds have been leveraged through Brownfields activities. The program facilitates assessment and cleanup of abandoned or underutilized sites where actual or potential contamination and liability might be impeding development. It empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic development to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields.

APG 32		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Within 18 months after final listing on the NPL, EPA will make a final offer for an interagency agreement (IAG) that is consistent with Agency policy and guidance at 100% of Federal facility Superfund sites. Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Percent of Federal facilities for which final offers are made that meet Agency policy and guidance.	**100%**	**0%**
	- Percent of Federal facilities with final offers made within 18 months.	**100%**	**0%**
FY 2000	*Ensure compliance with Federal facility statutes and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Agreements and ensure completion of current NPL CERCLA IAGs. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Complete NPL IAGs.		*2*
	- Begin CERCLA Negotiations.		*1*

FY 2001 Result: The Department of Defense (DoD) has questioned the inclusion of certain enforceable provisions within interagency agreements (IAGs), resulting in IAG negotiation and signing delays at several DoD Federal Facility Superfund sites. Without a signed IAG, EPA has limited authority to compel or hasten cleanup activities.

APG 33		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Provide technical information to support scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup of complex sites, hard-to-treat wastes, mining, oil spills near for cleanup of complex shorelines, and Brownfields to reduce risk to human health and the environment. Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Deliver the Annual Superfund Innovation Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program Report to Congress.	**1**	**0**
FY 2000	*Enhance scientifically defensible decisions for site cleanup by providing targeted research and technical support. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Report of natural attenuation case studies of methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).		*0*
	- Deliver the SITE report to Congress.		*1/30/01*
	- Report of key research on methods, models and factors relating to risk evaluation of dermal route of exposure.		*12/31/00*
	- Review 20 soil contaminants and develop screening levels.		*9/30/00*

FY 2001 Result: EPA provided technical information to help reduce or control risks from hazardous wastes and for more cost-effective characterization, risk assessments, and timely cleanup of complex sites. Examples of recent Agency technical products include a report on monitored natural attenuation in sediments, a report on field demonstrations of chemically enhanced DNAPL extraction technologies, and a resource document on the bioremediation of oil spills on marine shorelines. These products will assist site managers in reducing the risks to human health and the environment from hazardous wastes. EPA's SITE report has been prepared and will be delivered to Congress upon OMB's completion of their review process. In FY 2001, the SITE program evaluated 13 treatment technologies to assist site managers in making decisions regarding site characterization and technology selections. To learn more about SITE, visit http://www.epa.gov/ORD/SITE/.

APG 34		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**Continue to make formerly contaminated parcels of land available for residential, commercial, and industrial reuse by addressing liability concerns through the issuance of comfort letters and Prospective Purchaser Agreements (PPAs). Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Evaluate liability concerns—100% of PPA requests addressed up to a maximum of 40 requests	**100%**	**91.7%**

FY 2001 Result: In FY 2001, 22 of 24 requests for Prospective Purchaser Agreements (PPAs) were assessed by EPA. For the two not assessed, draft PPAs were sent to the prospective purchaser for review and comment. However, all issues were not resolved in sufficient time to allow finalization of the PPA. The target was not met. Redevelopment of formerly contaminated properties, such as Brownfields, may be complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. In some cases, EPA and the Department of Justice may provide

covenants not to sue to purchasers of formerly contaminated properties through PPAs to address the liability concerns of prospective purchasers.

By 2005, Over 282,000 Facilities Will Be Managed According to the Practices That Prevent Releases to the Environment, and EPA and Its Partners Will Have the Capabilities to Respond to All Known Emergencies to Reduce the Risk to Human Health and the Environment.

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: Through FY 2001 EPA and its partners have been assured that more than 222,000 facilities are being managed according to practices that prevent releases to the environment. The total includes 2,051 RCRA management facilities with approved controls; 2,345 oil facilities in compliance with spill prevention, control, and countermeasure requirements of the Oil Pollution Act; and 218,000 underground storage tank facilities in compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements. Additionally, EPA and its partners are working to increase their capabilities to successfully respond to all known emergencies by FY 2005 to reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

APG 35		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**82 additional hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and ground water, for an approximate total of 68% of 2,750 facilities. Goal Met.**	**68%**	**74%**
FY 2000	*106 more hazardous waste management facilities will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater, for an approximate total of 67% of 2,900 facilities. Goal Met.*		*67%*
FY 1999	*122 hazardous waste management facilities (for a cumulative total of 61% of 3,380 RCRA facilities) will have permits or other controls in place. Goal Met.*		*61%*

FY 2001 Result: An additional 249 hazardous waste management facilities have permits or other approved controls in place for a cumulative total of 2,051 or 74% of the facility universe. The approved controls help to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater from these facilities.

APG 36		Planned	Actual
FY 2001	**EPA and its state and tribal partners will achieve levels of 70% UST compliance with EPA/State leak detection requirements; and 93% UST compliance with EPA/State December 22, 1998 requirements to upgrade, close or replace substandard tanks. Other. ➥Corresponds with FY 2001 NEPPS CPM.**	**70% 93%**	**– –**
FY 2000	*90% of USTs will be in compliance with EPA/state December 22, 1998 requirements to upgrade, close or replace substandard tanks. Goal Not Met.*		*86%*

FY 2001 Result: No data will be available for this APG because EPA and its partners now collect data for facilities as opposed to individual tanks. Current facility-level data show significant operational compliance with spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements at 82% of UST facilities and significant operational compliance with leak detection requirements at 77% of UST facilities. The UST facility universe is currently projected at 266,000 facilities.

FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals (No Longer Reported for FY 2001)

400 additional facilities will be in compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations (for a cumulative total of more than 1,500 facilities since 1997).

Enhance scientifically defensible decisions for active management of wastes, including combustion, by providing targeted research and technical support.

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